

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1863.

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THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 13.

"Hoe Out Your Row."

One lazy day a farmer's boy,
Was hoeing out the corn,
And moodily had listened long
To hear the dinner horn.
The welcome blast was heard at last,
And down he dropped his hoe;
But the good man shouted in his ear,
"My boy, hoe out your row!"

Although a "hard one" was the row,
To use a plowman's phrase;
And the lad, as sailors have it,
Beginning well to "haze,"
"I can," said he, and manfully
He seized again his hoe;
And the good man smiled to see
The boy hoe out his row.

The lad the text remembered,
And proved the moral well,
That perseverance to the end
At last will nobly tell.
Take courage, man! resolve you can,
And strike a vigorous blow;
In life's great field of toil,
Always hoe out your row!

Here is a clever piece of sarcasm. "Biz" is the short for "business."

It's Their Biz.

Why do all the street brokers say
That stocks are up—until you pay—
When soon you find they're the other way?
"It's their biz."

Why do some men—and not a few
Agree with others, in their view
Of things—and after prove untrue
"It's their biz."

Why do small politicians rave
And swear they will their country save;
Though one red cent they never gave?
"It's their biz."

Why do gay women, clothed in hoops,
(They're iron-clad) and walk in groups,
Making dull simpatons their dupe?
"It's their biz."

Why do street fops, with vacant smile,
Encased in suits of latest style,
Ogle the ladies all the while?
"It's their biz."

Why do some lawyers, in the face
Of clients, robbed, with grave grimace,
Say they are sure to win the case?
"It's their biz."

Why do the clergy blandly say
That Heaven is gained a certain way?
Fine guide boards, spiritual, are they—
"It's their biz."

The wounds that pain and grief have made
Are seldom cured by laughter;
Who has not felt the dreadful blade
As deep the moment after!

But pity from the lips we love,
Is friendship's best endeavor;
And, like the rain-drop from above,
Makes all look fresh as ever.

OLD KING ABE.

On King Abe,
Was a jolly old blade,
And a jolly old blade was he;
He called his Fremont,
His Hunter and Pope,
And he called for his Generals three;
And every General to catch a fine nigger,
And a very fine nigger was he,
Nigger, dear nigger, my brother nigger!
O lovely nigger!
How merry we'll all be,
When the darkies are free!
For there's none so rare
As can compare
With the darkies when they are free,
Old Guard.

A SIMPLE SYLLOGISM.

No people can be free, unless there is a Constitution interposed between their rights and the power of their rulers;
There is no Constitution between the rights of our people and the power of their rulers, for the Constitution is suspended;
Therefore the American people are no longer free.

Let some of the numerous patriots around here (who pocket the greenbacks), point out to the people (who pay the greenbacks), what, if anything, is vicious in this syllogism. Let them deny the premises, or refute the conclusion—if they can. No man living can do it. The nation is enslaved.—*Logan (O.) Gazette.*

A woman's mission, as the world goes, is to make home happy—a man's to find the means whereby to do it. Woman's work should be, as woman herself, the completion of all labor. From her must come those final touches and culminating graces which make a dinner of herbs a pleasant banquet, and a cottage starred over with jessamine, a place of contentment.

Woman is sheltered by fond arms and loving counsel; old age is protected by experience, and manhood is protected by strength; but the young man stands amid the temptations of the world, like a self-balancing tower. Happy is he who seeks and gains the prop of morality.

The "Glorious Administration" Victory in Kentucky—How It Was Carried—Interesting Details.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of yesterday, in an article upon the Kentucky election, said: "But we fail to find in their trumped up excuses and explanations relative to the Kentucky election, any evidence that the military authorities interfered with the legal rights of the people. They offer no such evidence. There is no such evidence to be offered. It is true, or, at least, it seems to be the case, that a large number of persons belonging to the Secession party refrained from voting."

That is refreshingly cool and pleasant, worthy of the *Gazette*. The Louisville *Democrat*, of the 4th and 5th inst., has the following paragraphs bearing upon the *Gazette's* point, to which we invite its attention. It says:

"There was no vote in Owen County of consequence. The military were at the polls. The people were intimidated by the presence of arms."

"At Newcastle, before breakfast, seven votes were cast for Wickliffe. After that the Democratic ticket was suppressed entirely."

"At Bardonia, Lieutenant Colonel Butler, of Indiana, suppressed the entire vote for Wickliffe and other Democrats."

"The vote at Mt. Vernon at two o'clock stood, Bramlette 176, Wickliffe none. At this precinct the Democratic ticket was struck from the poll books, and no person was allowed to vote except for the Administration candidates."

"A Lieutenant came to the polls at Mt. Washington with fifty cavalry soldiers, after twenty-four votes had been polled for Wickliffe and three for Bramlette, and demanded to see the poll-book. He ordered the Judge to suppress the names of all Democrats, which was done."

"We learn that in Lexington some of the soldiers of the Second Maryland, Ninth Kentucky, and one other Eastern Regiment, were voted, not one of whom could claim his residence there."

"At Portland, Wickliffe votes were all ruled off but two or three, and the following parties arrested: Martin Nippert and his wife, Captain George Miller, George Scott and Daniel McClellan."

"The election is over, but we hardly think there will be any demonstrations of joy over the result. We believe few human beings are entirely destitute of the sense of shame—we do not think our opponents have lost it entirely, and sure we are that while one particle of shame is left they will scarcely indulge in any enthusiastic manifestations of joy. Their shouts would stick in their throats, their flags would flap like the wings of ill-omened birds, and their fire-works would burn with the ghastly glare of the tomb fire. Not they can not dance while the corpse of liberty is laid out before them; they can not laugh with those death fixed eyes staring them in the face."

We take from the same paper the following items:

"The returns along the Frankfort Railroad are about of the same character as in the city. As the train came through Franklin yesterday morning, there was but one Wickliffe vote, and that was polled before the arrival of the soldiers."

"We are glad to know that some of the strongest Administration men look gloomily at the manner in which the State election was managed. No man who has any regard for the rights of States can make any defense or apology for it. Let those rejoice in success who can rejoice over an election supervised at Washington. We have various authentic accounts of the suppression of votes in different places, but we shall try to avoid any statements not authenticated. The plain truth is, the people of this State were disfranchised and deprived of the right to vote according to the Constitution and laws of the State. The lesson taught is ominous. What are we to expect next? Is the inquiry. This is no election, is the remark of men who have always stood firmly by the Union."

We think the above, together with the statements published in the *Enquirer* of yesterday from residents in Kentucky, sufficiently answer our contemporary, and justify a few remarks upon it. The instances noticed by the *Democrat* are simply specimens of the whole State. The election was a complete farce and an awful mockery. It was the most fatal stab upon democratic institutions that has ever been inflicted, and throughout the land will suggest to every patriot the most melancholy reflections. Who that has an American heart in his bosom can rejoice over it! Who that believes in the capacity of the people for self government, can glorify over the forcible disfranchisement of a State! Yet, there are men, there are parties, there are newspapers, who do so, and shout themselves hoarse over the "glorious victory in Kentucky."

It is, indeed, in some respects, a "victory," but a victory over what? A victory of brutal force—a victory over the Constitution and the laws—a victory over every moral and honest sentiment of justice—a victory of the principle of Louis Napoleon and Caesar over those of Washington and Jefferson. Let those who can delight in such "victories," make bonfires and illuminations, but by the light of the latter they can read the overthrow of freedom in this land, and in the former they burn down the whole arch and temple of the American Government!

There is nothing in this connection that arouses our indignation so much as the base and villainous fraud of palming off this election imposture as a "Union victory." We love and venerate the Union—the Union that guarantees free speech, free press, a free ballot and popular liberty! Whatever else they may call it, let no one insult the glorious name of Union by calling this a Union victory.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

An old custom revived.—In the days of the degeneracy of the Roman Empire, one of the Emperors displayed his contempt of the laws by putting horses into office. "King Abraham," imitating the Roman Emperor, has placed a great number of asses in office. The length of Abe's ears probably influence him in favor of the long eared tribe.

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The Pope on American Affairs—He Prays for Peace—Interesting and Important Letter to Archbishop Hughes.

Archbishop Hughes has just received a letter from the Pope on the subject of our American difficulties. The New York *Tablet*, which publishes the letter in the original Latin, states that it is the duplicate of a letter addressed to the same prelate, under date of October 18, 1862, but which must have been lost, as it never reached its destination:

[Translation.]
To our venerable brother John, Archbishop of New York.

POPE PIUS IX.
Venerable Brother, health and Apostolic Benediction: Among the various and most oppressive cares which weigh on us in these turbulent and perilous times, we are greatly afflicted by the truly lamentable state in which the Christian people of the United States of America are placed by the destructive civil war broken out among them.

For, venerable brother, we can not but be overwhelmed with the deepest sorrow while we recapitulate, with paternal feelings, the slaughter, ruin, destruction, devastation, and the other innumerable and ever-to-be-deplored calamities by which the people themselves are most miserably harassed and lacerated. Hence, we have not ceased to offer up, in the humility of our hearts, our most fervent prayers to God, that He would deliver them from so many and so great evils.

And we are fully assured that you, also, venerable brother, pray and implore, without ceasing, the Lord of Mercies to grant solid peace and prosperity to that country. But since we, by virtue of the office of our apostolic ministry, embrace, with the deepest sentiments of charity, all the nations of the Christian world, and, though unworthy, administer here on earth the viceroyalty of Him who is the Author of Peace and the Lover of Charity, we can not refrain from inculcating, again and again, on the minds of the people themselves, and their chief rulers, mutual charity and peace.

Wherefore, we write you this letter, in which we urge you, venerable brother, with all the force and earnestness of our mind, to exert, with your eminent piety and episcopal zeal, your clergy and faithful to offer up their prayers, and also apply all your study and exertion, with the people and their chief rulers, to restore forthwith the desired tranquillity and peace by which the happiness of both the Christian and the civil republic is principally maintained.

Wherefore, omit nothing you can undertake and accomplish by your wisdom, authority, and exertions, as far as is compatible with the nature of the holy ministry, to conciliate the minds of the combatants; pacify, reconcile and bring back the desired tranquillity and peace by all those means that are most conducive to the best interests of the people.

Take every pains, besides, to cause the people to be urged by your venerable ministry to reflect on the grievous evils with which they are afflicted, and which are the result of civil war, the direst, most destructive, and dismal of all the evils that could befall a people or nation.

Neither omit to admonish and exhort the people and their supreme rulers, even in our name, that with conciliated minds they would embrace peace, and love each other with uninterrupted charity. For we are confident that they would comply with our paternal admonitions and hearken to our words the more willingly, as of themselves they plainly and clearly understand that we are influenced by no political reasons, no earthly considerations, but impelled solely by paternal charity to exhort them to charity and peace. And study, with your surpassing wisdom, to persuade all that true prosperity, even in this life, is sought for in vain out of the true religion of Christ and its salutary doctrines.

We have no hesitation, venerable brother, but that calling to your aid the services and assistance, even of your associate Bishops, you would abundantly satisfy these our wishes, and by your wise and prudent efforts bring a matter of such moment to a happy termination.

We wish you, moreover, to be informed that we write in a similar manner, this very day, to our venerable brother John Mary, Archbishop of New Orleans, that, counseling and conferring with you, he would direct all his thoughts and care most earnestly to accomplish the same object.

May God, rich in mercy, grant that these, our most ardent desires, be accomplished, and as soon as possible our heart may exult in the Lord over peace restored to that people.

In fine, it is most pleasing to us to avail ourselves of this opportunity to again testify the special esteem in which we hold you.—Of which, also, receive a most assured pledge, the apostolic benediction, which, coming from the inmost recesses of our heart, we most lovingly bestow on you, venerable brother, and the flock committed to your charge.

Dated Rome, at St. Peter's, October 18, 1862, in the seventeenth year of our Pontificate.

THE WHOLE TRUTH IN BRIEF.—We are just as far, now from "subjugating" or "exterminating," or "eradicating" the South, as we were, before Fort Hudson, or Vicksburg, or Gettysburg, but we are now nearer than ever before to Peace, if the Peace that the Administration desires, is the Restoration of the Union, and of the Constitution and the Laws. To subjugate the South, indeed, would be but to make subjects of ourselves. To run them under the yoke, *sub jugo*, we must run ourselves under the Conscript yoke too. To make slaves of others, in short, we must become slaves ourselves. If this is not what the Administration is after, let us hear from it now, amid the shining victories that crown our arms, from the Gulf to the borders of Maryland and Virginia.—*New York Express.*

Some minds are like selves they retain all that is worthless, while that which is good passes through them.

The Gutta-percha Tree.

The tree called the Isonandra Gutta, which furnishes the gutta-percha, is a native of the Indian Archipelago and the adjacent lands. A few years since this substance, now of such widely extended use, was totally unknown in Europe, for though from time immemorial the Malays employed it for making the handles of their hatchets and creeses, it was only in the year 1843 that Mr. Montgomery an English surgeon, having casually become acquainted with its valuable properties, sent an account of it, with samples, to the Royal Society, for which he received its gold medal.

The fame of the new article spread rapidly throughout the world; science and speculation seized upon it with equal eagerness; it was immediately analyzed, studied, and tried in every possible way, so that it is now as well known and as extensively used as if it had been in our possession for centuries.—The Isonandra Gutta is a large high tree, with a dense crown of rather small dark green leaves, and a round smooth trunk. The white blossoms change into a sweet fruit, containing an oily substance fit for culinary use. The wood is soft, spongy and contains longitudinal cavities filled with brown stripes of gutta-percha. The original method of the Malays, for collecting the resin, consisted in felling the tree, which was then placed in a slanting position, so as to enable the exuding fluid to be collected in banana leaves. This barbarous proceeding, which, from the enormous demand which suddenly arose for the gutta, would soon have brought the rapidly-rising trade to suicidal end, fortunately became known before it was too late, and the resin is now gathered in the same manner as caoutchouc; by making incisions in the bark with a chopping-knife, collecting the thin white milky fluid which exudes in large vessels, and allowing it to evaporate in the sun, or over the fire. The solid residuum, which is the gutta-percha of commerce, is finally softened in hot water, and pressed into the form of slabs or flat pieces, generally a foot broad, a foot and a-half long, and three inches thick. Gutta-percha has many properties in common with caoutchouc, being completely insoluble in water, tenacious but not elastic, and an extremely bad conductor of heat and electricity. The uses of gutta-percha are manifold. It serves for water-pipes, for vessels fit for the reception of alkaline or acid liquids which would corrode metal or wood, for surgical implements, for boxes, baskets, combs, and a variety of other articles.—*Hartwig's Tropical World.*

IMPORTANT.—We copy the following from the *Revised Statutes of Kentucky*, chap. 31, act 12, sections 8 and 13:

"SEC. 8. Any judge, sheriff or clerk, who shall receive, or assent to receive, or record a vote at an election, at any other time or place than that lawfully appointed, and any judge or sheriff who shall knowingly and unlawfully receive the vote of any other than a qualified voter, or so refuse to receive the vote of a qualified voter, shall for every such offense be imprisoned from one to six months, or fined from fifty to five hundred dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall be disqualified from ever holding any office."

"SEC. 13. Any person who, by himself or in aid of others, shall forcibly break up, or prevent, or attempt to break up, the lawful holding of an election, or so obstruct or attempt to obstruct the same, or so prevent, or attempt to prevent, any qualified voter from giving his vote, shall be fined from fifty to five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year."

These provisions of law, among others, are required to be specially given in charge by the Judge of the Circuit Court to the Grand Jury first convened after any general election, and on Tuesday last were very properly referred to by Judge Doniphan in his charge to the Campbell County Grand Jury.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—The *National Republican* contains an editorial, of which much semi-official importance is attached. It says, among other things: "If there shall be a slight occasion for hostilities, and the two nations are likely to be involved in war, our steam marines will be at once converted into privateers, and the commerce of Great Britain will be driven from the ocean. Thus does the criminal neglect of the Queen of England's advisers tend to a disturbance of the peace of the world. War is not desirable even with England, but war is not the greatest of evils. A nation of spirit can't submit to injustice, to insolence, to outrage, through a series of years, and make no effort to avenge its wrongs. The course of England, during the trying peril of our troubles, has alienated every American of the loyal States, whatever his opinions upon the Administration or the conduct of the war.—These are sufficient facts, and indicate what the future has in store for us. The machinations of Napoleon in Mexico deserve attention, but the country should bear in mind the great fact that the United States can restore Mexico to its place as a republic whenever the attempt shall be made, and indeed it is not improbable that Napoleon will find an excuse for quitting the position which promises no good to the French Empire."

Some time since, a superannuated old Commodore was placed in charge of one of our navy yards. One day a poor little fellow had just filled his basket with chips, as the gouty old Commodore "hove in sight" and growled out—"Drop that wood, you young rascal! Drop it I say." A chase ensued. The boy was small and his load heavy, and presently the old Commodore puffing and blowing, seized the boy by the collar. Jumping away and dumping the chips at his feet, the boy exclaimed: "Take it, you damned old skinflint; its first prize you ever took in your life."

A broker, whose mind was always full of quotations, was asked a few days since, how old his father was. "Well," said he abstractedly, "he is quoted at eighty, but there is every prospect that he will reach par, and possibly be at a premium."

It is a sad thing for society that the graces are more admired than grace.

New York World August 8d. General Burnside and the Kentucky Election.

General Burnside has declared the State of Kentucky under martial law on the eve of its State election which takes place to-day. Considering how it is that makes this proclamation and how it is timed, the whole proceeding looks suspicious. The pretext is a rebel invasion; but how happens it that our first and only knowledge of an invasion formidable enough to justify so extreme a resort come from the proclamation that professes to be founded on it? Considering the feebleness to which the rebellion has been reduced in the Southwest, an invasion dangerous enough to require the whole State of Kentucky to be suddenly put under Martial Law, is, to say the least, surprising; as is also the circumstances that, if really nothing has been heard of it through other and less suspicious channels. Military interference by the federal administration with a regular election in a State and for the avowed purpose of controlling its result, carries on its face strong presumptive evidence of intended foul play; it challenges strict inquiry and the most rigorous scrutiny. The country will demand to know what part or parts of Kentucky are invaded; by whom and with what force it is invaded, that martial law is suddenly proclaimed throughout the State, and a tremendous engine of military terrorism erected just time enough in advance of an election for a knowledge of it be diffused through the State.

We demand to know whether the precedent now set in Kentucky is to be followed in Ohio, which is also within the limits of General Burnside's department? Will martial law be declared there to defeat the election of Mr. Vallandigham, as it is on the other side of the river to defeat what General Burnside calls "disloyal" (meaning thereby, we presume, Democratic) candidates? General Burnside commands his troops not to permit disloyal persons to approach the polls, and thereby makes them judges of what constitutes disloyalty, as well as of the kind of evidence which shall be deemed sufficient to prove it. It virtually proclaims that he considers the Democratic candidates disloyal and intends to prevent their election. His order to his soldiers to keep disloyal persons away from the polls will naturally be interpreted by them to mean that they are to keep away citizens intending to vote the Democratic ticket.—What other interpretation can possibly be put upon it? General Burnside even goes so far as to announce to the judges of election that they "will be held strictly responsible that no disloyal person be allowed to vote." These judges of election are State officers; their duties are prescribed by State laws; with their action no federal officer or agent has the slightest right to interfere, whether their duties are well or ill performed. If they are unfaithful they are liable to the penalties enacted in the laws of the commonwealth. It is because General Burnside knows that he has no shadow of a right to concern himself about the performance of their duties by these State officers that he has proclaimed martial law; which being a substitution of the mere will of the commander-in-chief for all other laws, repeals them, for the time being, except so far as he chooses to continue them in force. He might just as well have declared the set of candidates he prefers elected, without the mockery of opening the polls. Under the terrors of martial law, he has virtually required the judges of election to make such returns as will defeat the Democratic ticket, and threatens to hold them strictly responsible.

The Sort of Reports We Get.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* thus alludes to recent reports sent abroad from Washington. Coming from a Republican paper, this is all right; but if any Democrat were to say even less, it would be treason:

"Of course the daily reports of correspondents of the Eastern press that Meade had cut off Lee's retreat, and would force him to battle; that Meade held the passes in the mountains through which Lee must pass, and so on, garnished with the stories about the demoralization, discouragement and straggling of Lee's army, &c., were false.—Of course every rational thinking man knew they were false at the time. Of course one thinks of this play upon the public credulity now, when Lee has reached his old ground unmolested, or when molested giving quite as good as he received, but the same credulous throat will be ready to begin swallowing another course of the same."

"When Lee crossed the Potomac in good order, his advance having several days started Meade, it was easy for rational men to see that his retreat as far as he pleased was secured. The question with the Commander of the Army of the Potomac was, whether Lee meant to continue his retreat, or to strike back; and the pursuit, instead of aiming at cutting off retreat and forcing Lee to battle, as these correspondents, who are an honor to the profession, have daily written down as accomplished, was a defensive one, maneuvering to cover Washington, and to look out for a recrossing of the Potomac."

"We hardly know whether this performance of the Eastern correspondents is because, at Washington, lying is made an art, by Government patronage, or because all this stuff is written by persons who would write army correspondence without incurring the risk and plain fare of the field.—But however it may be manufactured, it has succeeded in making the army news in this war a by-word, and, to a great extent, in destroying popular faith in any of our successes."

NEW USE FOR CRIMOLINE.—A Detroit paper says that in a garden in that city a large crimoline may be soon suspended to a pole running through the center, forming a circular trellis upon which cypress vines and morning glories are climbing upward. Being pyramidal in form, it looks something like a well propped green velvet dress, embroidered with raised flower work.

COQUETRY.—A young lady with more beauty than sense—more accomplishments than learning;—more charms of person than graces of mind—more admirers than friends—more fools than wise men for attendants.

Names of the Months.

The names of the months were given by the Romans:
January was so called from Janus, an ancient king of Italy, who was deified after his death and derived from the word Januarius.
February is derived from the word Februm, to purify; for in this month the ancient Romans offered expiatory sacrifices to purify the people.

March was anciently the first month—its name after Mars, the ancient God of war.
April is named from the word Arilus or opening; because in April vegetables open and bud.

May derived from the word Mayore, and was so called by Romulus as a mark of respect to the senators.
June is named from the word Junius, or the youngest.
July was named in honor of Julius Caesar.

August was named in honor of Augustus by decree of the Romans.
September was named from the word septem or seven, being the seventh month from March.

October from the word Octo or eight; being the eighth month.
November from the word Novem, nine, being ninth month.
December was named from the word Decem, ten; it being the tenth month from March which was anciently the first.

VIEWS OF A REPUBLICAN SENATOR.—Senator Harris, of New York, elected as a republican, but eschewing abolitionism, expressed right views concerning the conscript bill while it was pending in the Senate.—He said:

"England, with her many wars and often scarcity of men, never resorts to this despotic measure. It was a mode of raising armies only used by despots, but never by republicans; governments, and the principle, if adopted, would provide large standing armies, which would inevitably lead to despotism. In a government of delegated power, and which rested upon the consent of the governed, it was inexpedient and unnecessary."

"Congress has not the power, under the Constitution, thus to destroy the militia of the States, which the constitution provided for as a reserved force of the Union. If this measure were adopted, there would be centralized power."

AGAINST THE RESTORATION OF THE UNION.—Forney's Philadelphia *Press* commences a late article thus:

"No matter what may be the condition or the terms of a reunion, the honor and faith of the North, the victories of our armies, the struggles we have undergone, the sacrifices we have made, the hopes that we give to the future, all demand that there shall be no restoration of the American Republic without freedom as the corner-stone."

So if the South should offer to come back into the Union as it was before the war, the door of reconciliation is closed upon her.—The war, according to Forney, is to be kept up after that—for what? For the freedom of the negro!

ARMY SWINDLERS.—Artemus Ward in his late lecture, laid drive at the army thieves in this style:

"With a desire to benefit the young by holding up to them the infamous career of a thief, he had thought of lecturing on John B. Floyd, who, when a mere boy stole his grandmother's knitting needles and sold them for old steel; who when in Washington, stole everything he could lay hands upon, and would have stolen Mr. Buchanan's character had half a chance offered itself. "But on reflection," said the lecturer, it occurred to me that we had just as vile thieves here at the North, who claim to be intensely interested in the welfare of the Star Spangled banner, and yet unless they are closely watched they would steal every rag of clothing the Goddess of Liberty has in the world, and charge the American Eagle fifty cents a night for a roosting place! Steal? They would steal a postage stamp from a dead negro's eye. Procrastination is the thief of time; but give the army swindlers a chance and they will steal procrastination."

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.
A Bloody Calculation.

Messrs Editors:—Would it not be a curious and startling exposition, if the number of white men on both sides who have fallen in this unholy war could be conjectured; and then allowing each man to have contained about three gallons of blood, so as to calculate the quantity of white men's blood that has been shed for the liberation of the negroes, now protected by the administration?

You, gentlemen, can come near enough by your ready access to data, to form a calculation. As far as I can obtain a guess from those who might give a proximate conjecture, the number of men who have died by battle and disease would be about 500,000; (that is, on both sides.) Now, if so, allowing three gallons of blood to each man, it would be 1,500,000 gallons of blood, to be divided by the number of slaves freed up to the present time. If the number should be 300,000, it would have cost five gallons of white men's blood for every negro's freedom.

I suggest this calculation to you, gentlemen, to have the result published in your paper, to harrow the souls and freeze the blood and startle the minds of the people of Pennsylvania at the dreadful, horrid exhibition.

A number of our friends are cognizant of these lines being addressed to you; and shall be impatient to know if you will comply with my request.
Yours, &c.
A DAILY READER.

Fifteen thousand wounded soldiers in all have been taken from the field at Gettysburg and sent to the different hospitals throughout the country. About five thousand still remain there. Of those removed three thousand were rebels; twelve thousand were federal.

THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER.
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 13.

Election Outrages.

We copy from the Louisville Democrat sundry reports of outrages perpetrated under the military dictation of Lincoln's underlings, against the freedom of election and the constitution, laws, rights and liberties of the people. It is enough to make the blood run cold through every freeman's veins, to contemplate the cool, audacious atrocity of these acts, committed by parties pretending to be engaged in the work of restoring government. In virtue of what right, dare any mortal man adjudge the loyalty of a free citizen and deprive him of the most precious franchise? This is an outrage too stupendous for calm discussion. It would be ignominious tameness to attempt to reason upon it. Burnside's alleged pretext for declaring martial law all over Kentucky on election day is known to all intelligent and honest men to be a gross falsehood; for every body knows that the disfranchisement of the Democracy was predetermined as long ago as last February when the infamous Gilbert broke up the State Convention at Frankfort in the presence of the Legislature and Governor, and that this predetermination could only be carried out by military power. Eternal infamy will justly rest on the heads of all engaged in the infernal outrage upon the rights of freemen and the principles and institutions of republican government, and upon all who seek to profit by such ill-gotten power. In every case where the election was swayed by military interference, the result should be declared null and void, for palpable illegality, fraud and tyranny; and no man so elected, having one touch of true honor in his nature, would accept any office so obtained. Indeed, it is rumored that Gov. Robinson will not issue commissions to officers thus elected; and that would be right. But we have no temper to discuss such a subject, though we mean from time to time to pile up the evidences of the enforcement of this military despotism as they accumulate on our hands. Nothing would be more instructive to thinking men.

THE WAR NEWS.

The past week, has apparently been one of inactivity, except before Charleston, the siege of Fort Wagner being still in progress. The armies of Meade and Lee have made no important movements, both probably gathering re-enforcements. The present quiet, however will no doubt be soon disturbed by the bursting thunders of battle. There is nothing important from Grant, Rosecrans, Johnston or Bragg, except the old rumor, repeated for the hundredth time, that Bragg's men are deserting him in great numbers.

On 4th inst., eighteen negro soldiers belong to Island No. 10, went to the residence of Mr. Frank Beckham, in the vicinity of Compromise, on the bank of the river, and deliberately murdered Mr. Frank Beckham. Not being satisfied after doing this most damnable deed, they murdered his father, a man 80 years of age, Major Ben. Beckham, who pleaded with the incarnate devils for his life, but to no purpose. This was not all. Four interesting children were murdered—Laura, aged 14; Kate, aged 10; Caroline, aged 7, and Richard, aged 2 years. Twelve of the negroes have been caught by a lot of Federal cavalry, six having made their escape. Those who were captured have been put in irons at Island No. 10, and only await their trial.

FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS.—The Louisville Democrat, in speaking of the Kentucky election, says:

"He who would make use of force to prevent freedom of election is a traitor to all the principles of civil liberty. To accomplish a temporary object, he would invoke a power which will destroy not only the liberties of his fellow-citizens, but eventually his own. The horse in the stable, to wreak his vengeance on the stag, permitted the man to saddle him, and was ridden ever after, till the day of his death. We consider ourselves superior to our English ancestors six hundred years ago; but many men in this age may learn a lesson from the times of Edward the First. And because elections ought to be free, says a statute of that time, 'the king commandeth, upon great forfeiture, that no man, by force of arms, nor by malice or menacing, shall disturb any to make free election.'"

It seems there were some spots in the State where the military did not interfere with the election. A letter to the Louisville Democrat, giving the result in Spencer county, concludes thus: No disturbance by soldiers at the polls—all voted quietly. On which the Democrat very justly remarks:

"The result follows as a consequence that the Wickliffe ticket has a large majority. There are not less than forty thousand Democratic majority in the State, and but for the military interference the result of the election would show it."

New England is a distressingly unhealthy place. The draft has developed that fact, and of about a thousand in Boston nearly all were exempted for the want of health. In Hartford, out of 1,127 men, 608 were exempt. It is noticed that nearly all the Abolitionists are diseased. They are very competent to manage the contracting department.

The towboats Shingess and Hornet left Cairo, the other day, with tows containing 128,000 bushels of coal for New Orleans.

The Official Vote of Mason County.

	For Governor,	For Lieut. Governor,	For Attorney General,	For Treasurer,	For Auditor,	For Register Land Office,	For Supt. Public Instruction,	For Congress,	For Representatives,	For Justice of the Peace,	For Constable,
Thomas E. Bramlette,	218	134	47	37	57	150	79	43	93	88	946
Charles A. Wickliffe,	3	0	9	11	1	34	16	38	0	113	
Richard T. Jacob,	210	134	48	37	56	150	78	40	84	87	924
W. B. Read,	1	0	2	3	0	0	30	18	36	0	88
John M. Harlan,	194	134	45	38	57	150	76	38	83	86	901
Thomas Turner,	1	0	2	2	0	0	11	12	33	0	61
James H. Garrard,	195	133	46	38	56	150	77	36	83	84	898
H. F. Kalfus,	1	0	2	0	0	0	7	12	33	0	55
W. T. Samuels,	196	133	45	38	56	150	76	34	83	83	894
Grant Green,	1	0	3	5	0	0	12	14	33	0	68
James A. Dawson,	195	133	45	38	56	150	75	35	83	83	893
Thomas J. Frazier,	1	0	2	0	0	0	7	12	33	0	57
Daniel Stevenson,	194	134	45	38	56	150	76	35	83	83	894
T. C. McKee,	1	0	2	2	0	0	7	12	32	0	56
Wm. H. Wadsworth,	181	128	53	43	58	155	92	53	96	92	951
Thos. S. Brown,	18	3	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	1	28
Harrison Taylor,	183	131	52	44	58	151	101	53	97	93	963
Lucien S. Luttrell,	184	131	49	43	58	151	97	51	97	93	954
Lucien B. Goggin,	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Conard Rudy,											50
Stanislaus Mitchell,											33
For Constable, M. B. Tolle,											103

From the Louisville Democrat August 6.

No one was permitted to vote the Democratic ticket at Cloverport or Hardinsburg. DALLASBURG, OWEN CO., KY., Aug. 4.

Messrs. Editors: The election which took place here yesterday was a complete farce, and if conducted the same way all over the State, there can be no doubt as to the final result.

On last Sunday evening a lot of soldiers arrived and encamped in our little town, and on yesterday morning, when the polls were about to be opened, the officer in command of the troops stepped up to the Judges and Clerk of election and told them the Democratic ticket should not be voted for. If it were, he had instructions to arrest the Judges of the election, and also those who voted the ticket. Whereupon the officers of the election refused to act. A new set of poll-books was then made out, when neither Wickliffe nor any of the names of the Democratic candidates were put down. It was then found difficult to find other officers to conduct the election; but by untiring zeal a quorum was finally made up, and the polls were opened at two o'clock P. M. The soldiers got ready to leave early in the evening, when the polls were closed. Bramlette received fourteen votes, all that were cast, when the usual vote of the precinct is one hundred and fifty. A large number of men who had come for the express purpose of voting for Bramlette were so disgusted with the proceeding they wouldn't go to the polls. What is it that Wickliffe has done that he should be prescribed and his name not allowed upon the poll-books?

MEADE COUNTY, KY., Aug. 4.

Messrs. Editors: In the town of Concordia, on yesterday, the entire Democratic ticket was stricken from the poll-book at 4 o'clock P. M. There had been but 33 votes polled. There have been 210 votes polled at this precinct, and but for this gross injustice there would at least have been 170 votes cast, which would have given the entire Democratic ticket 100 majority.

"The grossest frauds were practiced at a precinct called Wolf Creek, the officers desiring to swear voters who had been raised in the vicinity, thus intimidating many who declined to vote. In one instance, a young man, after having recorded his vote for the Democratic ticket, was made beastly drunk and dragged to the polls and made to change his vote, one of the candidates assisting to drug him up to the polls."

But for this high handed outrage, Dr. S. H. Boone would have received from 100 to 125 majority at Concordia. Dr. Boone will contest the election.

At Wolf Creek, the home of the Administration candidate, the vote for Representative stood thus at the closing of the polls:

For Owing, Administration candidate 4

For Boone, Conservative 8

Explanation.—But for the fact of the entire ticket being stricken from the poll-book, the Democratic ticket would have received from 100 to 125 majority at Concordia.

SAMUELS' DEPOT, Aug. 4.

Messrs. Editors: The polls were opened at Davis' Precinct, No. 5, Davisville, with all the names on the book, with the expectation of having a civil election; but we were disappointed. The military stepped in and ordered the names of Wickliffe & Co. to be erased from the book, and forced the officers to hold the election without taking the oath required by the Constitution. There were twenty-three votes cast out of about one hundred and fifty in the precinct. Bramlette received twenty votes. The officer took the poll-book to town with him. ***

What a glorious and brilliant Administration victory!

A VILE FALSEHOOD.—Gen. Burnside pretends to give as an excuse for declaring martial law in Kentucky, that "the rebels were invading the State for the purpose of controlling the election." A more transparent falsehood was never invented to cover a vile proceeding. According to the "government telegraph," good authority against them, every "rebel" was driven out of the State on the very day that Burnside issued his order. And there never had been but a few and those in one corner of the State, at any time. Suppose a few guerrillas were in Chautauque county, of our State, would it be proper to put the whole State under martial law on that account? But it can be proved that there was not a southern soldier in the State on the VERY DAY THAT BURNSIDE ISSUED HIS ORDER!—New York Caucasian.

Let us assure the Post that the recent Kentucky election was one of the greatest outrages on a free election ever perpetrated in any State. It was a victory of the military over the civil power—a victory of usurpation, terrorism and fraud over the Constitution and laws of the State of Kentucky—a victory of despotism over liberty; and, because it is this, does it deserve, with its authors, the execution of every patriot throughout the land.—Cin. Enquirer.

It is stated that the amount of prize money now standing to the credit of Admiral Dupont, at the Navy Department, is not less than \$200,000.

FAIRVIEW, KY., August 4.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

The election is over in old Kentucky, and I suppose Bramlette is elected, not because he got a majority of the voters of the State, but because the election was carried at the point of the bayonet. General Shackleford issued an order that no candidate should run for office, or be voted for, who was not in all things loyal, and who was not for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and for men and money, &c.; and that he would enforce the order by his army. So we did not vote. We all Democrats would have voted for Wickliffe if the order had not been stuck up; we would have gotten a majority in this part of the country if the loyal Democrats had been allowed a vote. Democrats are called secessors or traitors. We, here in Kentucky, do not have the same freedom that you of Ohio do. Kentucky is more under military rule than any free State.

The St. Louis Republican, a strong Union war paper, says:

"Private advices from Kentucky represent that Governor Robinson is indignant at the control exercised by military forces at the late election in that State, and that he will refuse to issue a single certificate of election under it. Most of the Democratic candidates for Congress will contest the seats of their opponents, and contested seats in the State Senate and House of Representatives will be innumerable."

When the Administration wanted troops to put down rebellion, it talked Union; when it got the troops, it talked nigger.—Lov. Dem.

It is feared that the oyster crop this year will be a failure. The beds in the Chesapeake are almost entirely destroyed, and as yet those in the Virginia rivers cannot be approached. Fully half of the boats engaged in the trade have also been destroyed since the war broke out. The Baltimore packers have, accordingly, declined to make contracts on specified terms.

A GOOD HIT AT ALL THE-INTELLIGENCE PARTY.—The N. Y. Express, in noticing the claims of the Republicans to all the intelligence and decency, says:

"God has not divided his 'Talents' of 'one' and 'five,' and 'ten,' by any sectional lines, or party lines, or lines of nations, and but to be modest upon that subject, conservative men have their full share; or, if there be any doubt upon that subject, even in Abolition minds, let them look at their chosen man at the head of the administration of the Government, their representative man, Mr. Lincoln, and see what manner of a man he is! What a picture he is of 'all the intelligence' and 'all the intellect' party of the country! What a philosophical and philosophical representative of its cultivation, to say nothing of its statesmanship! Like master like men, many would say, but we do not like the Abolition party even this injustice to compare him with them."

Every one who has ever seen Lincoln, or ever read his productions, and knows how personally unfit he is for the office, will appreciate the above.

The Louisville Journal does not repeat the assertion that the late election was the fairest ever held. The editor ought not to falter for the assertion is a necessity. However, we shall keep it standing in the Democrat where everybody can read it, and not forget it.—Lou. Dem.

THE GETTYSBURGERS.—Mr. S. L. Crounse, the correspondent of the New York Times, writing July 7, thus puts a mark on these people that their descendants some time would be glad to wash out with tears or blood, but which will stick to them in history:

In the first place, the male citizens mostly ran away, and left the women and children to the mercy of their enemies. On their return, instead of lending a helping hand to our wounded officers and soldiers, they have only manifested indecent haste to present their bills to the military authorities for payment of losses inflicted by both armies. One man yesterday presented a Captain with a bill for eighteen rails which his men burned in cooking their coffee! On the streets the burden of their talk is their losses—and speculations as to whether the Government can be compelled to pay for this or that. Almost entirely they are unacquainted—but this is plainly from lack of intelligence and refinement. Their charges, too, were exorbitant—bottles, \$1.50 per day; milk, ten and fifteen cents per quart; bread, \$1 and even 1.50 per loaf; twenty cents for a bandage for a wounded soldier! And these are only a few specimens of the sordid meanness and unparliamentary spirit manifested by these people, from whose doors our noble army had driven a hated enemy. I wish it to be understood that the facts I have stated can be fully substantiated by many officers high in rank, as well as what I personally saw and experienced.

Note.—Gettysburg is an abolition hole.

Kentucky Election.—The Democrats Not Permitted to Vote.—The People Disfranchised.

In order that our friends abroad may understand the true character of the infamous victory won by the Administration in the late August election in Kentucky, and in order to give them proof that it is designed to boldly overthrow the people's liberties, and erect a monarchy in its place, we give the following letters:

FLORENCE, KY., August 7.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

The following is the official vote of Boone County:

For Governor—Wickliffe, D., 807; Bramlette, U., 449.

Congress—Smith, U., 370; Menzies, D., 134; Leathers, D., 760.

Senate—Chambers, D.; 793; Landrum, U., 444.

Representative—Baker, D., 785; Calvert, U., 457.

County Attorney—R. O. Green, D., 725; S. A. Hogart, U., 466.

The Democratic majorities range from 259 to 390 in a vote of less than two thirds the full county vote. It would have been not less than 700 or 800, but for the arbitrary and illegal acts of some officers of election, by which loyal Democrats were deprived of the right of suffrage. Yours,

BLOOMFIELD, KY., August 4, 1863.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

On Sunday last, handbills, signed by T. H. Butler, Commander of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, at Bardstown, the residence of Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, declaring Nelson County under martial law, were circulated. Among other things announced, citizens were to be "properly protected in their SOVEREIGN RIGHTS as citizens, and NOT MOLESTED IN ANY WAY." [The large capitals are in the handbill as above.] On Monday morning when the polls were opened at Bloomfield, an Indiana Captain was present, with a squad of twenty-five soldiers, armed with carbines, revolvers and sabres. The Captain declared the town under martial law; announced to the Judges of the election, that Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, Democratic candidate for Governor, is a 'disloyal man,' and that he would allow no vote to be cast for him. He furnished a list of names—the candidates of the 'so-called' Union party—declared them loyal, and that votes might be recorded for them. He said that if the Judges would endorse other candidates as loyal men votes might be given for them, but that the Judges would be held responsible; and that if any man voted for, should be hereafter be declared disloyal by the military authorities, the Judges would be punished, but what the punishment would be was not authorized to say. IN NO CASE WOULD A VOTE BE ALLOWED TO BE CAST FOR MR. WICKLIFFE.

The Judges, overawed by the military, and not feeling competent to endorse the loyalty of a list of candidates, personally unknown to them, and not willing to incur a threatened military penalty, as yet undefined, allowed votes to be cast only for the ticket furnished them by the aforesaid Indiana Captain.

After a few unsuccessful efforts to vote for Mr. Wickliffe, the Democrats gave up the contest. In the precinct there were perhaps one hundred and fifty voters, but only nineteen votes were cast—all for the Bramlette ticket.

Old men who have been voting for forty and fifty years were denied the privilege of voting yesterday, while mere youths, just out of their minority, freely voted. Men of CHARACTER and INFLUENCE, among whom was an old Gospel Minister (not a pulpit political wrangler), who had been a legal voter fifty-seven years, were refused the right to vote, while a young man, known to be a thief, cast his vote for Bramlette & Co. Men of large wealth, who pay heavy taxes to support the State and National Governments, were not allowed to vote for a Representative in the National Congress, or for state and county officers, while "squatters," "spongers," and men from whom the National Government will never receive a dime, and the State Government nothing more than a head tax, voted without let or hindrance.

In the course of the day Captain Saa announced that he had voted for Lincoln, and is in favor of his emancipation and negro arming policy; and that "loyalty" consists in supporting the President in all his measures. Such is the man who, aided by twenty-five armed soldiers, prevented more than one hundred peaceable citizens, ten-fold more "loyal" to the Constitution and the Union than Abraham Lincoln, from voting at an annual election. The same scene was enacted at Bardstown and other places. A squad of men went to Chaplin and attempted the same there, but the judges would not be controlled or "overawed" by them, and the election went on as usual.—Mr. Wickliffe receiving more than 100 votes, and Bramlette only 6.

The commander here declared that if the Judges had failed to act agreeably to his instructions, he would have them arrested and appoint other judges, having his arrangements made to that effect.

After the election was over, and the protectors of our sovereign rights were gone, some of the more humorous Democrats indulged in sportive allusions to the "defeat of nineteen," three of whom live in town and the balance in the country. One was declared the evidence of loyalty on election day is the emission of the color 'd' Afrique, or in his own plainer language, "to smell like a nigger," and vowed he would establish his loyalty at the next election by going to the polls with a mink in his pocket. A DEMOCRAT.

MISTAKE IN THE PRINT.—The platform adopted by the bogus Union party pledges them to correct errors and wrongs by the peaceful and powerful agency of the suffrages of a free people. They meant by military orders and the bayonet. That was what they meant, but by a slip of the pen or type they said otherwise. They ought to correct the platform, or ill natured people will think they intended to—to—to—lie.—Lov. Democrat.

MR. DAYTON AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The New York Times' Paris correspondent, describing a dinner given by Northern Americans at the Grand Hotel de Louvre on the 4th of July, declares that as soon as our Minister, Mr. Dayton, heard of the interview between Louis Napoleon and the two English M. P.s, and that a new proposal for mediation had been, or was about to be made to the British Government, he addressed a letter to the French Minister of State, assuring him that such a step would be regarded by the United States Government as a casus belli, and that he should at once demand his passports, and quit France.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

New York, August 8.—The Times, Washington dispatch says it is believed General Gilmore will be heavily reinforced, and be enabled to resume offensive operations with the prospect of early success.

All rebel officers in our hands are being gathered at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky where they will be kept until a satisfactory reply is received from the rebel authorities in answer to the President's order of retaliation, which has been forwarded by our Government.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—While there is no difficulty in procuring other officers for the colored regiments, there is such a scarcity of surgeons that the Surgeon General is compelled to advertise for them.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—Governor Seymour, under date of Albany, August 3, writes to the President with respect to the draft in New York and Brooklyn. He condemns the course of the Provost Marshal in commencing the draft without consulting with the city or State authorities, at a time when the militiamen were absent at the seat of war, while there were not even soldiers enough to man the fortifications in the harbor. The Governor complains of unfairness in the enrollment, and thinks in the lottery for human life, as he termed it, there should be strict impartiality.

In the rural districts the draft has been executed with justice, and conscripts have accepted their fate without a murmur, and sometimes joyfully. In the districts of New York, however, with a population much less, the number to be drafted is in some cases double that of the former. The attack on the enrolling officers, which subsequently grew into the most destructive riot known in the history of the country, he pronounces unjustifiable. In speaking further of riots in New York, he says the disregard for law and disrespect for judicial tribunals produced their natural result of robbery and arson, accompanied by murderous outrages in a helpless place, and for a time the very existence of the commercial metropolis of our country was threatened.

It is gratifying to know that the citizens of New York were able, without material assistance from the State or Nation, to put down this dangerous insurrection. For a time it had not means to protect its own armaments and navy yards; one thousand men could have seized them all and then used the armaments for the destruction of the shipping and the city itself, to say nothing of the vessels which were at that time engaged in burning our merchant ships along our coast, and within sight of our coast. The Governor also complains that no credit has been given to the city for the number of volunteers sent and the noble exertions of the militia in times of peril; he therefore asks for a suspension, at least, of the draft till its constitutionality is tested.

The President, in reply, under date of August 7, says he can not suspend the draft in New York because the time is too important. He admits the disparity of quotas in the different sections, and accounts for it by the fact that so many more who were unfit for duty are in the city than in the country, who have too recently arrived from Europe to be included in the census of 1860, still he would not consider that reason sufficient.

He would direct the draft to proceed to the drawing of only the average quota of all the districts. After this drawing, city districts shall be carefully enrolled, and the Governor's agent might assist. Due credit will be given for all volunteers. The President would not object to abide the decision of the Supreme Court. He would be willing to facilitate it, but could not consent to lose the time.

PORTSMOUTH, August 9.—The expedition that left here on the 4th, under the direction of Major General Foster, accompanied by the trusted iron clad Sangamon and the gunboat Commodore Barney and Cohasset, proceeded up James River, and when within seven miles of Fort Darling, at a point called Dutch Gap, a torpedo was exploded under the bow of the Commodore Barney, by a lock strongly connected with the shore. The explosion was terrific. It lifted the gunboat's bows ten feet out of water, and threw a great quantity of water high into the air, which, falling on deck, washed overboard fifteen of the crew. Among them was Lieutenant Cushing, Commander of the Barney. Two sailors were drowned. The rest were saved. Major General Foster was on board when the explosion took place.

The enemy then opened upon them from above with twelve pound field pieces. The Barney was penetrated by fifteen shots, besides a great number of musket balls, but not a man was injured except a paymaster, who was slightly wounded by splinters. The gunboat Cohasset received five twelve pound shots, one of which passed through her pilot house, instantly killing her commander, Acting Master Cox, striking him in the back.

The Commodore Barney was towed to Newport News to be repaired.

The object of the reconnaissance was accomplished and the fleet returned.

The Herald's Washington dispatches contain a long dispatch to the effect that Mr. Clay, our Minister at St. Petersburg, has entered into a treaty with Russia, on behalf of the United States, assuring Russia that in the event of war being declared against her on the Polish question, the United States would declare war against France and England.

A GOOD HIT ON THE FOOLS AND BIGOTS WHO URGE EXTREME MEASURES.—Sidney Smith says in one of his works:

"There was a period when the slightest concession would have satisfied Americans; but all the world was in heroics. One set of gentlemen met at the Lamb and another at the Lion; BLOOD AND TREASURE MEN BREATHING WAR, VENGEANCE AND CONTEMPT, and in eight years afterward an awkward-looking gentleman in plain clothes walked up to the drawing-room of the St. James', in the midst of the gentlemen of the Lion and the Lamb, and was introduced as the Ambassador from the United States of America."

The Abolitionists and Republicans of the present day would do well to read and consider the above.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—Those authorities of Kentucky who were called on in the Union platform to see that the constitution and laws of this State were enforced.—Lou. Dem.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1863.

Sugar—New Orleans, 12½ to 14c. Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls. 65c; Ha 1 Bbls. 70c.

COFFEE 23 to 30c with upward tendency.

WHEAT—Red 90c; White 95c@1.00.

Flour—Selling at from 85 25¢ to 25.

Whisky—Market firm Ross & Newell's extra selling at 48c.

Crush Sugar, 17c.

Gran " 17c.

Loaf " 17c.

BAKON—Sides 2½¢; Hams 6¢; Shoulders 5c.

LARD—5 to 12c, per lb.

HEMP—\$120 to \$125 per ton.

TOBACCO—Selling at 7¢ per lb.

MACON—Bbls. No. 2, 12; Halfbbls. 7.00, Quarters \$4.00.

SALT—30c, 30 bushel.

IRON—Bar Iron 2½¢; Nail Iron 6½¢; Horse Shoe 8½¢.

NAILS—\$5 25 for 100.

EGGS—9c, 10c.

FATHEES—48 cents lb.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY.

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION

Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties, but it would take a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away satisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX.

Old Stand on Wall Street.

THE BULLETIN.

MAYSVILLE. - - - AUGUST 13

Persons wishing the Bulletin, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only One Dollar per year.

The Bulletin Office "returns thanks" to JOHN CLARK for the present of one of the finest Watermelons we have seen this season. Mr. CLARK can be found at Tudor's Tea Shop, with a supply of most delicious Melons. Give him a call.

The Supreme Court of Maine, have decided that cities, towns and counties have not the right to vote money for the purpose of its being applied to procure the exemption of conscripts.

The amount of legal tender notes now out is three hundred and eighty one millions. There is near four millions of demand notes outstanding.

Fairs.—The exhibition of the Shelby county Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held at Shelbyville, Ky., on the 25th of August and three succeeding days.

The State Agricultural Society will hold its next exhibition on the grounds of the Jefferson county Association near Louisville on the 15th of September and the succeeding days of the week.

The entire slave population of Kentucky is 225,483. At an average of \$500 a piece, they will amount to \$112,741,500.

A hoghead of tobacco, grown by T. T. McGuire, of Ballard county; was sold on the 30th ult., in Louisville; at the Tobacco Warehouse for \$9 per 100 lbs. It was one of the best hogheads which took a premium at the late Fair.

Pic Nic.—The lovers of rural felicity will be pleased to learn that a Pic-Nic will be given on the Factory Ground at Lewisburg, on Saturday next, August 15.

The Berry Band will be in attendance to discourse their usual delightful music.—Let every body go, and be sure to take their baskets well filled.

The Tribune's correspondent at headquarters of the Army of the Potomac 7th, says the thermometer there stood 104.

A rebel has been caught, and a note in favor of General Pope for \$8,000 found on his person.

Among the boats lately burned up the Yazoo, by the rebels, were the Peytona, Mary Kenne, Edward J. Gay and Fred. Kennett—the last two full of sugar and cotton.

BOBBIN 'ROUND.—The lewd women who were sent to Louisville from Nashville, some time since, and to Cincinnati, then back to Louisville again, all returned to Louisville on the 23d ult. They seem to be having a jolly time riding about over the country at Uncle Sam's expense.

Hon. James B. Clay, who left this State with the rebels last summer is now at Niagara Falls, on the Canada side, and is said to be in the last stages of consumption.

A young married woman, whose husband had gone to the war, heard in conversation the remark, that the Government wanted more cavalry and more infantry.—She replied, that she 'knew nothing about cavalry, but' she added with a sigh, if more infantry were needed, the Government had better send some of the volunteers home again.

From an official statement of the public debt on the 1st of July, furnished by the Treasury Department the following is taken: The total public debt of the United States up to July 1st, as shown by the books of the Treasury Department, is \$1,097,274,366.

A paper is published by the U. S. authorities at Bayou Sara, La.

The Boston Board of Trade has been notified by Secretary Welles, that he has detailed five vessels for permanent service on the Eastern coast, during the fishing season.

The infamous Duke of Cleveland rose to office and profit upon his wife's dishonor. History told of no parallel case until the editor of the Journal triumphed in the ravished suffrages of the people of Kentucky. He and the Duke will both be condemned to like infamy.—Lou. Dem.

Hon. Edward Everett has paid the exemption fee of \$300 in the case of both of his sons, who were recently drafted in Boston.

At a public dinner two years ago in Washington, given to Mr. Prentice, the revolting policy of arming slaves was first suggested. While Judge Smith and other Cabinet officers denounced it, the editor of the Journal, a man from Kentucky, when then was the time to speak, sat silent and submissive.—Lou. Democrat.

We have various military order issued by those appointed to superintend the election in this State, which are curiosities and monstrosities. We shall publish them to show the world, and the rest of mankind, how law and liberty flourish in Kentucky.—Lou. Dem.

The West Virginia Legislature, in joint session, on the 4th inst., elected W. T. Willey, of Morgantown, and P. T. Van Winkle, of Parkersburg, United States Senators—the former on the first and the latter on the sixth ballot.

The Election in Kentucky.
[From the Louisville Democrat, 6th.]
"There never was more fairness, more justice, more freedom in an election, than was practiced and accorded by the friends of the Union last Monday."—Louisville Journal.

We intend to illustrate the truth (?) of this by facts from all parts of the State. We gave some facts Wednesday from Mt. Washington and Bloomfield.

More about the fair election:

FAIRFIELD, NELSON COUNTY, KY., August 4.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I must give you some of the facts in regard to our political force on yesterday. It was our election day, you understand. At sunrise on yesterday morning about twenty Union soldiers came dashing into our little village, for what purpose we could not tell, until about half past seven o'clock, when the polls were opened for all voters. Just at this time the officer commanding the squad notified the officers of election that he would attend to that department himself, whereupon the eyes of the civil officers began to bug out largely. They began to conclude they were to be deprived of that honorable position themselves, and so off they went, and bowed, scraped and gestured awhile, returning with the belief that all was quiet on the "Potomac." The officers were all sworn in. Now begins the farce, for it can be called nothing else.

The voting began. Six Bramlette votes were cast right off. They looked around for more Bramlette votes, but there were no more at hand. The Wickliffe votes then ran up to ten, when the aforesaid Hosiery Lieutenant, who was acting as judge sheriff and clerk, began to get restless, and said he could not allow any man to vote for Wickliffe without being sworn; so the said Lieutenant and officers juggled awhile, when the Lieutenant came out victorious, without any wound whatever. At this stage, some gentleman inquired if he insisted upon that course. He said he did. By this time three or four Bramlette votes had appeared to cast their votes, when one of them remarked he did not want to swear to vote. The said Lieutenant then decided that all Bramlette men should vote without taking the oath. The Democrats then withdrew awhile, and discussed what to do. They concluded they would vote anyhow, by taking the oath. So they began voting again rapidly their ticket ahead; when the Lieutenant became very restless, scratching his head, spitting promiscuously, looked at his orders again from his Colonel, and then decided positively that no more votes should be cast for Wickliffe, oath or no oath. Our officers then looked like simpletons, just what they were. They looked as if they would if they could, but how could they if they 'could not?' I saw several old men (Democrats) then attempt to vote, but all in vain. This may look preposterous, but such is the fact, as can be testified to by fifty as good and loyal men as there are in Kentucky. So the polls closed—seventeen for Bramlette, nineteen for Wickliffe, with fifty votes for Wickliffe remaining unpolled by this audacious, tyrannical party. Just so it has been, so far as we have heard, in this county, the home of the statesman, gentleman and patriot, Hon. C. A. Wickliffe.

A few more words and I will close. One precinct in this county (Chaplin), where there was no interference, the vote stood at noon, Wickliffe 70, Bramlette 3. In Spencer County, close by, from every precinct we heard that Wickliffe was getting five to one ten to one, and so on. There is one thing I wish to call your attention to. At this (Fairfield Precinct), out of the 17 votes polled for Bramlette, not one single vote was a Democrat.

WALNUT BOTTOM PRECINCT, HENDERSON COUNTY, KY., August 8, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We attempted to hold an election here this morning, and after having cast 16 votes for Wickliffe and the rest of the Democratic ticket, the military from Henderson, under Captain Childs, appeared and stopped the election. Captain Childs stated that he had orders from Colonel Foster not to permit the Democratic ticket to go on the poll-book. I waited on Captain Childs, at the request of about fifty Democratic voters, and informed him that they were willing to take the oath, and desired to vote for their candidates.—This he refused to do. He then demanded the poll-book, which the clerk delivered to him under protest. Wickliffe's vote would have been about one hundred and fifty, while that of Bramlette would not have been more than four or five.

The above is a plain statement of facts.

BEDFORD, KY., August 8, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Upon the opening of the polls at this precinct to-day, acting Major Conner appeared before the judges, &c., of the election, and challenged the Democratic State ticket as disloyal citizens, and for the judges to permit any voter to vote for C. A. Wickliffe (unless he and the others appeared and took the oath) for Governor, or any of the candidates upon the State ticket, he (the Major) would hold them responsible for such action. I was not in town at the opening of the polls, but am informed by many voters and the judges themselves that the above statement is correct. Upon offering my vote, I demanded if my constitutional right to vote for Wickliffe, &c., was and was peremptorily refused by the judges to have my vote recorded for the Democratic State ticket, with many others at the same time. These are facts for which I vouch the proof.

OWENTON, OWEN COUNTY, KY., Aug. 4, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The farce of an election was played here to-day. The judges of election, acting under the authority of some officials belonging to the regiment of Colonel Jacob, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, peremptorily refused to let any vote be recorded for the Democratic ticket. Not a Democratic vote has been cast in the county as far as heard from. The consequence is, that about sixteen or eighteen hundred Democratic votes have been rejected, and the whole bogus Union vote has been cast, perhaps about two hundred.

What is the remedy for such tyranny?

HIGH GROVE, KY., August 8, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I went to the polls, and there was only the Bramlette ticket to vote for. I started to leave, when the soldiers told me I had better vote. I replied, no.—They then said, 'You will be called a rebel if you do not vote.' Well, I did not; and some that went to vote for Wickliffe, through fear, voted for Bramlette—a perfect farce of an election at Fairfield. When they found Wickliffe was ahead, the soldiers tore his name from the poll-books.

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The Tribune's Washington dispatch says the war with England, sensation news lately started has no foundation in truth.

FREDERICKTOWN, KY., August 5, 1863.
MESSRS. EDITORS: We have had an election here, if you can call it one. We are now in a good fix; we have men to think for us, vote for us and tell us what we shall do, how we shall do it, and when we shall do it. We live now under a free Government, have a right to our opinions, a right to express them, and a right to vote, and every thing else, with one exception, and that is, who can run for any office if we do not think as Master Abraham and his aids?

Foreign News.—Arrival of the Hibernian.

St. John's, August 7.—The Hibernian, from Liverpool, 30th, via Greenacast, 31st, passed Cape Race at eight P. M. The London Globe contends that the rebels are not conquered, and Lee is as safe as ever at Culpepper.

It was believed at Frankfurt that the Polish question would be settled by diplomacy.

The war panic had subsided in Paris. La France says the news from St. Petersburg indicates a conciliatory disposition.

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia will soon meet. The London Money market was easy.

The ships Talisman, from Shanghai, and the Conrad, from Montevideo, for New York, have been destroyed by the Alabama. The rebel loan fell 2 per cent. on the 29th. Jeff Davis has appointed R. Dowling as the rebel consul at Cork.

COMMERCIAL.—Cotton sales of the week 49,000 bales. American has advanced 4d. Breadstuffs are dull and tendency downward. Corn has declined.

LONDON, July 30.—Consols 93@93 1/2. American Stocks buoyant. Illinois Central 21@22 discount. Erie 70@71.

FAIR FOR 1863.

The annual exhibition of the North Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held on the grounds near this place, on Sept. the 9th, 10th and 11th. The list of Premiums and awarding committee will be the same as adopted for 1862. Any person wanting a programme can get it at this (BULLETIN) office.

H. H. COX, Sec'y.

August 18th, 1863.

DIED.

At his residence, near Tolleboro, Lewis Co., Ky., on Monday, August 3rd, after a long and painful illness, Mr. WM. A. TRUSSELL, aged 47 years.

His death was made calm and peaceful by the sustaining grace of God; in whose promises he placed his whole trust.

Private School.

THE NEXT SESSION OF MY SCHOOL will commence the last Monday in August (August 31st), in the Basement of the Methodist Church, South. Terms of Tuition \$1.00 per month. MOLLIE E. GILPIN, Aug. 18, 1863.

Mustard Seed Wanted!

For which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Goods, at our Drug Store, Corner Court and 2nd streets.

SEATON & BRODRICK.

Mayville, Ky., August 18, 1863.

City Taxes for 1863.

CITY TAX PAYERS WILL BEAR IN MIND that all Taxes not paid by the 1st day of September!

Will be charged 10 per cent. additional. See City Ordinance. HENRY L. NEWELL, City Collector.

MAYSVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence the First Monday in September.

For further particulars, address the Principal, Mayville, August 18, 1863—2m

Strayed or Stolen!

FROM my farm near Mayville, the 5th of August, A BLACK COLT, three years old, no white hairs, rather small for his age, but very compactly formed, a ridgeline. I will satisfactorily compensate any one for returning him to me or giving me information to enable me to recover him. JOHN R. KEY, August 11, 1863.

"To all Whom it may Concern!"

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they intend closing up their business in the city of Mayville, and that they have on hand a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CRAVATS, TRUNKS, &c. &c.

Also a fine assortment of PIECE GOODS, consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.

Which they wish to close out as soon as possible, at great bargains. They do not intend to longer continue in business here, and THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

NOTICE.—Those who have claims against us will please present them for payment, and those who are indebted to us will greatly oblige us by making payment immediately.

Respectfully, BLUM & HECKINGER. Mayville, Ky., July 30, 1863.

FRANK & COONS.
Attorneys at Law,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
Prompt attention paid to Collecting.

A. B. COLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL Practice Law in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties. All collections in Northern Kentucky will receive prompt attention. Office on Court street with STANTON & THROOR.

J. K. SUMRALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties. OFFICE—West-side of Court Street. Jan 15, 1862—1v

E. C. PHISTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST. MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 14, 1862.

Sewing Machine for Sale.

I have a No. 1 Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine, in fine running order that I will sell at a reduced price.

CHAS. WHITE, Boot & Shoe Store.

The Kentucky Harvester.

Having had large orders for the celebrated Reaping and Mowing Machine, all being sold but one. Those not supplied would do well to call early and secure that. For Sale by June 25, 1863. JNO. H. RICHESON.

Cider Mill.

I have for sale a splendid Cider Mill, also Mills for pressing Native Wine. For sale by June 25.

JNO. H. RICHESON.

Oils.

Lard Oil; Lubricating Oil; Pure Burning Coal Oil and wagon axle Grease. For sale low for cash by JOHN H. RICHESON.

GLASS FRUIT JARS!

Of all kinds and sizes at SEATON & BRODRICK. Corner 2nd and Court Sts.

TALL AND SQUAT JARS, with Japanned Tops, of all sizes at SEATON & BRODRICK. Corner 2nd and Court Sts.

SEALING WAX & CORKS, for Fruit Cans, Jars, Jugs, &c. For Sale by SEATON & BRODRICK.

MACHINE OIL OF VARIOUS kinds, for sale by SEATON & BRODRICK.

MULLINS & HUNT'S

NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Mayville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a more commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient

guaranties to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOBBING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of our customers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments allotted to

HATS AND CAPS AND

Notions,

Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a LARGE STOCK

Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.

MULLINS & HUNT,
Cheap Dry Goods Store,
2nd Street, Mayville, Ky.
Mayville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1863.

Mix's Patent Ventilator!

FOR COAL OIL LAMPS!!

Come down in the center, That's what it means!
N. C.

SADDLERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SITUATED so as to give his undivided attention to the Manufacture of every article connected with the SADDLE AND HARNESS TRADE! He has now on hand and in process of making, a splendid assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies' Saddles; Saddle Bags; Buggy, Carriage, Brake and Sulkey Harness; Wagon and Plow Gear; Riding Bridles, with Racking, Port and Snaffle Bits; Waggon, Buggy, Coach, Sulkey and Riding Whips; Horae and Kiplin Collars; Horse Covers, suitable for all seasons; Leather, Web and Rope Halters; Worsteds, Cotton and Hemp Girths; Red top and Iron strap Frames; Dray and Cart Harness; and short every thing usually kept in a Saddle Establishment, which will be sold at Wholesale and Retail, at low prices, to punctual dealers; 5 per cent off for cash.

All Repairing attended to at once, at my Old Stand, on 2nd street, to find which, "Come down in the Center," between Market & Sutton.

T. K. RICKETTS.
Mayville, March 26th, 1863.

A. B. COCHRAN'S
FAMILY GROCERY STORE,
No 32, west-side Market st., MAYSVILLE KY.

JUST received a large stock of Family and Assorted Groceries, such as Sugar, Syrup, Coffee, Teas, Mackerel, Fish, Nutmegs, Spices, Candles, Willow and Wooden Ware, &c., &c.

Having bought all my Goods for CASH, and my motto being "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS," I can assure all who may give me a call, the cheapest Groceries in the city.

The best quality of COAL OIL, always on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

A. B. COCHRAN.
N. B. Five year Old Bourbon on tap, and the best of all kinds of Liquors constantly on hand. Mayville, Ky., March 19, 1863. A. B. C.

PHENIX Insurance Company

OF BROOKLIN, NEW YORK.

STEPHEN CROMWELL, President. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

Cash Capital, \$200,000.

Fire and Inl are Risks taken by this reliable Company on reasonable terms. Prompt settlement for losses.

GEO. A. ORR, Agent. Office, Union Coal & Oil Company. Jan 29, 1863—no 38—

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low June 19 By BEN PHISTER.

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY!!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of the Latest Fashions. I have also on hand a large stock of

SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS.

A large Stock of MATERIAL kept on hand to accommodate the trade.

Particular attention paid to Repairing and Cleaning Watches. Jewelry & Silver Ware made to Order.

C. F. DUFEU, Next door to Senation Store. Mayville, Ky., June 4th, 1862.

CHINA, GLASS

AND

QUEENSWARE!

HAVING purchased of S. C. PARCE, in the Stock of CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, we will continue the business in the house formerly occupied by Pearce, Tolls & Holton.

We have on hand and are receiving a large and complete Stock of staple and fancy GOODS of every description. We keep constantly on hand a large and select assortment of

French China Tea Sets, Casters, SILVER PLATED WARE, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, TEA WAITERS, VASES, LOOKING GLASSES

and all articles of China and Glassware, all of which we offer at Cincinnati prices for Cash.

We respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally. Prompt attention given to all orders.



DR. ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS

have been introduced to the public for more than six years, and have acquired an

Immense Popularity, far exceeding any Family Medicines of a similar nature in the market.

An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable

Curative Properties, and hence their

Rapid Sale and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend

Many Thousands of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the

Numerous Certificates which have been showered upon him from All parts of the Country.

The peculiarity of the **Blood Purifier and Pills** is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity

In the Blood, for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.

If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines

Are Unequaled for curing

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Skin Diseases, Female Complaints, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Old Sores, Fever and Ague, Leucorrhoea, Sick Headache, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire, Tumors, Eruptions, Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, &c.

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years' standing, and St. Vitus' dance of two years.

ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away. The doctors pronounced the case incurable.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed fourteen years.

ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years.

Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills

Work like a Charm.

The Blood Pills are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced.

